

ABSTRACT

A biological chip includes probes immobilized on a circumferential side wall of a discoidal or cylindrical substrate. The probes contain a nucleic acid, a peptide, a saccharide, a lipid, a chemical substance, or a fragment thereof. The disc or cylinder is
5 rotated so as to attain rapid intake of massive assay information obtained from plural probe groups arranged on the circumferential side wall. Mass production of a lot of chips or large-capacity chips is accomplished by constructing the disc or cylinder from a large number of thin sheets or through lamination of plural thin sheets. In blood tests, a biological chip having incubation cells arranged thereon realizes system simplification and
10 miniaturization and resource savings.